Combining Economic and Ecological Indicators to Prioritize Salt Marsh Restoration Actions

Marisa Mazzotta
Presented at Waquoit Bay Saltmarsh Symposium
January 24, 2013

NSF/EPA STAR Grant study

Marisa Mazzotta, Jim Opaluch, Rob Johnston, Gisele Magnusson,

Frank Golet, Pete August, University of Rhode Island

Prioritizing salt marsh restoration

Question: How should we spend limited restoration budgets to maximize ecosystem services and benefits?



What do we need to know?

- 1. How do restoration actions change wetland services?
- 2. How do changes in services affect people's values?







3

Question 1: How do restoration actions change wetland services?

Specific Restoration Actions – remove tidal restrictions, change elevations, change vegetation, add buffers



 Δ Marsh Condition: Tidal flow, vegetation, marsh size, salinity, water depth, etc.



Δ Bird and fish habitat quality: fish passage and spawning, bird nesting and foraging, food sources, shellfish beds, etc.





Photos from Save the Bay, RI

Expert survey objective

Estimate ecological production function

habitat quality _{species} = f(site and location features)

using readily available data

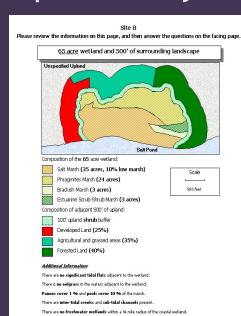






.

Expert survey



There is another salt marsh within a 1/2 mile radius of this coastal wetland.

There are **no tidal restrictions**.

Public access to the well and is **restricted**

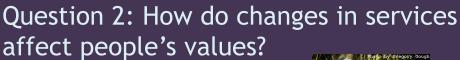
Please give your professional judgment of this site's current potential to provide habitat functions, by circling one rumber in each row below. If you feel there is insufficient information to answer any of the questions, or if certain species are not within your expertise or experience, please answer accordingly.

	Potenti No	Insufficient Information	I do not feel				
Habitat For:	Significant Potential	Limited Potential	Moderate Potential	High Potential	Exceptional Potential		qualified to answer
Wading Bird	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Waterfowl	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Shorebird	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Marsh Dependent Songbird	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Other Sangbirds	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Overall Bird Habitat	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Marsh Resident Fish	0	1	2	3	4	1.1.	N.Q.
Marsh Non-resident Fish	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Overall Fish Habitat	0	1	2	3	4	I.I.	N.Q.
Shellfish Habitat	0	1	2	3	4	1.1.	N.Q.

 If you answered insufficient information for any of the above, please let us know what we missed (please be as specific as possible):

2) Additional Comments:

25



 Δ Bird and fish habitat quality: fish passage and spawning, bird nesting and foraging, food sources, shellfish beds, etc.

IJ

 Δ Populations of birds and fish



ΔCatch rates, viewing opportunities, and nonuse services



△ Social Benefits from fishing, bird watching, and nonuse values







7

Public survey

1. ON THIS PAGE, COMPARE RESTORATION PLANS 1 AND 2 AND VOTE BELOW FOR THE PLAN YOU PREFER:

Check one box:

I choose
NEITHER PLAN
(\$0 per year)

I choose RESTO RATION PLAN 1 (\$ 20 per year) I choose RESTORATION PLAN 2 (\$ 20 per year)

		Restoration Plan # 1	Restoration Plan # 2	
		Improvement: gains from restoration* (0= no improvement, 10= highest):		
Ecological Improvement to RI Bird Populations*	9	1	1	
Ecological Improvement to RI Fish Populations*	4	2	2	
Ecological Improvement to RI Shellfish Populations*		2	4	
Potential to Control Mosquito Nuisance*	*	7	2	
Access for Recreation	F	Viewing platforms & no trails	no access	
Size of Salt Marsh		3 Acres	9 Acres	
Annual Cost of the Plan to YOUR HOUSEHOLD	\$	\$20 PER YEAR IN HIGHER STATE TAXES	\$20 PER YEAR IN HIGHER STATE TAXES	

* As judged by wetland experts, compared to all other potential salt marsh restoration projects in Rhode Island.

8

Combining expert and public survey results to evaluate restoration projects



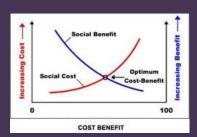


Photos from Save the Bay, R

9

Ways to use this type of model

Estimate greatest social benefit from a restoration budget (economists' preferred approach)



- Justify funding for selected sites
- Return on investment
- Discourse-based decisions

(real world approaches)



